

SOV/92-58-1-8/22

Revision of the Flow Scheme for Furnaces in a Petroleum Processing Unit

As a result of this modification, the furnace pump pressure dropped to 5-6 atm., operating conditions improved, and the consumption of fuel and steam decreased. Thanks to this suggestion an annual saving of 168,000 rubles was made. It is, therefore, recommended that other pipe stills also adopt the revised flow scheme. There are 2 drawings, one showing the original flow scheme and the other the revised scheme.

ASSOCIATION: NIS MNP AzSSR

1. Petroleum industry
2. Petroleum--Processing
3. Furnaces--Operation
4. Fuel pumps--Performance

Card 2/2

LALAYEV, M.I.

92-2-13/37

AUTHORS: Lalayev, M.I., Abramyan, T. Kh., Stapp Fellows
TITLE: How to Remove the Sand Plug in an Oil Well Without
Using Flushing Equipment (Udalenkiye peschanoy probki bez
promyvochnogo agregata)
PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 2, pp 11-12 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The authors state that the sand plug in the oil well shaft cannot easily be removed by a sand pump when the pressure in the productive formation is low. Removal is particularly difficult when the oil well shaft has some defects. In this case a flushing fluid has to be used. However, a considerable quantity of this fluid is adsorbed by the formation and as a result the operating conditions of the well are disrupted. Therefore, Agayev and Babazade, workers of the thirteenth oil field operating under the Petroleum Production Administration of the Ordzhonikidzeneft' organization, have proposed a new method of removing the sand plug in the oil well shaft without the use of special flushing equipment. They recommend a simple device lowered into the well by a 2 to 2 1/2-in. pipe. Water or oil is used as the flushing fluid. This device creates a jet

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92-2-13/37

How to Remove the Sand Plug in an Oil Well (Cont.)

which washes out the sand plug. When the flushing operation is completed, the pipe string is lifted and a deep well pump is inserted. Then the device can also serve to protect the pump from sand and gas. The method was applied in oil wells 700-750 m. deep and resulted in a saving of 46,610 rubles per year. There is one sketch of the proposed device.

ASSOCIATION: NIS MNP AzSSR (Scientific Research Department of the Ministry of the Petroleum Industry, Azerbaydzhanskaya SSR)

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 2/2

AUTHOR: Lalayev, M.I., Staff Member of NIS MNP AzSSR SOV/92-58-6-17/30

TITLE: The Range of Application of Automatic Wrenches for Connecting and Disconnecting Pump Tubings (O predelakh primeneniya avtomatov dlya svinchivaniya i razvinchivaniya nasosno-kompressornykh trub)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 6, pp 19-20 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that some doubts have been expressed by drillers in regard to the minimum depth at which an automatic wrench should be used instead of a hand tool for connecting or disconnecting pump tubings. To find out the right solution some tests with a chronometer were made to ascertain the time needed for connecting and disconnecting pump tubing by the AD-25 automatic wrench and by carrying out this operation manually. As a result it has been found that the minimum depth at which it is advantageous to use the AD-25 automatic wrench is 400 m., if the pump tubes are 2" in diameter, 350 m. if the tubes are 2-1/2" in diameter, and 220 m. if they are 3" in diameter. For comparison the author refers to a diagram which shows the time needed for carrying out sinking and lifting operations with the aid of the AD-25 wrench and with the aid of a hand tool at intervals ranging from 200 m. to 2500 m. The application of the automatic wrench speeds up the operation in proportion with the depth to which pump tubes are sunk. In spite of the fact that the mechanization of the pipe connecting and disconnecting operations increases the productivity of labor, the AD-25 automatic wrench is seldom used in oilfields.

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SOV/92-58-6-17/30

The Range of Application of Automatic (Cont.)

The reason is that their electric system often gets out of order, that there is not a sufficient stock of necessary spare parts at the disposal of drillers, and that the wrench is too bulky. The request made by drillers asking the tool manufacturing factory to improve the quality of the automatic wrench and of its electrical system is quite justified. On the other hand, drillers have to use this device regardless of the depth at which pump tubings are installed.

ASSOCIATION: NIS MNP AzSSR

Card 2/2

1. Petroleum industry--USSR
2. Pipe wrenches--Equipment
3. Pipe wrenches--Test results

14(5)

SOV/92-58-10-15/30

AUTHOR: Lalavay, M.I., Head of the Advanced Method Section and
Teams of Instructors

TITLE: Wrenches of A.A. Khalilov's Design (Klyuchi inzhenera
A.A. Khalilova)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 10, pp 21-22 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The wrench attached to a chain which is used for fastening and unfastening pressure pump tubes during oil well reconditioning operations is heavy, difficult to handle, and undependable. Its chain frequently breaks down and causes serious troubles. Therefore A.A. Khalilov, an engineer of the petroleum machine building factory, has designed a new type wrench, free of the above-mentioned defects. His wrench was tested and accepted for production as the standard type. The size of the wrench in the catching section is either 46-90 mm for tubes from 1 1/2" to 2 1/2", or 86-135 mm for tubes from 3" to 4". The picture of the wrench is reproduced in the article and its characteristics are given. The experience proved that it takes much less time to

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Wrenches of A.A. Khalilov's Design

SOV/92-58-10-15/30

put a wrench of this type on the pipe and to remove it than to do it with the chain type wrench. The only defect of the new wrench is the short life of its jaws which catch the pipe. However this defect has been eliminated and the improved type of wrench is now in production. There is 1 photograph and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: NIS MNP AzSSR (The Scientific Research Department of the Azerbaydzhah Ministry of Petroleum Industry)

Card 2/2

LALAYEV, M.I.

UZD-1 ultrasonic dewaxer. Mash. i nef. obor. no.4:9-11 '63.
(MIRA 17:8)

1. Neftepromyslovoye upravleniye "Azizbekovneft".

ABRAMOV, M.A.; ALIVERDIZADE, K.S.; AMIROV, Ye.M.; ARENSON, R.I.; ARSEN'YEV, S.I.; BAGDASAROV, R.M.; BAGDASAROV, G.A.; BADAMYANTS, A.A.; DANIYEL'YAN, G.N.; DZHAFAROV, A.A.; KAZAK, A.S.; KERCHENSKIY, M.M.; KONYUKHOV, S.I.; KRASNOBAYEV, A.V.; KURKOVSKIY, A.I.; LALAZAROV, G.S.; LARIONOV, Ye.P.; LISTENGARTEN, M.Ye.; LIVSHITS, B.L.; LISIKYAN, K.A.; LOGINOVSKIY, V.I.; LYSENKOVSKIY, P.S.; MOLCHANOV, G.V.; MAYDEL'MAN, N.M.; OKHON'KO, S.K.; ROMANIKHIN, V.A.; ROSIN, I.I.; RUSTAMOV, E.M.; SARKISOV, R.T.; SKRYPNIK, P.I.; SOBOLEV, N.A.; TARATUTA, R.N.; TVOROGOVA, L.M.; TER-GRIGORYAN, A.I.; USACHEV, V.I.; PAYN, B.P.; CHICHEROV, L.G.; SHAPIRO, Z.L.; SHEVCHUK, Yu.I.; TSUDIK, A.A.; ABUGOV, F.M., red.; MARTYNOVA, M.P., vedushchiy red.; DANIYEL'YAN, A.A.; TROFIMOV, A.V., tekhn.red.

[Oil field equipment; in six volumes] Neftianoe oborudovanie; v shesti tomakh. Moskva, Gos.nauchno-tekhn.izd-vo neft. i gornotoplivnoi lit-ry. Vol.3. [Petroleum production equipment] Oborudovanie i instrument dlia dobychi nefti. 1960. 183 p.

(MIRA 13:4)

(Oil fields--Equipment and supplies)

L 11383-65 EWT(1)/EWA(b) JK

ACCESSION NR: APL042123

S/0297/64/009/007/0628/0633

AUTHOR: Lalazarova, I. G.

TITLE: The effect of oxytetracycline on plague microbes in artificial culture mediums (P)

SOURCE: Antibiotiki, v. 9, no. 7, 1964, 628-633 and insert facing p. 633

TOPIC TAGS: oxytetracycline effect, plague microbe sensitivity, culture medium composition, plague microbe virulence, plague microbe resistance, incubation temperature effect, prolonged oxytetracycline action

ABSTRACT: The sensitivity of 10 plague microbe strains to oxytetracycline concentrations ranging from 400 to 0.39 mcg/ml was investigated in different culture mediums. Oxytetracycline diluted with bouillion (pH 7.1 to 7.2) or other culture mediums (bouillion + 5% blood, bouillion + 5% serum, bouillion + 1% glucose, and others) was placed in a test tube with a two day old plague microbe culture containing 1 million microbes/ml bouillion for 24 hr incubation at

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L 11383-65

ACCESSION NR: AP40,2123

28°C. Sensitivity was determined by the number of live microbes in 0.1 ml of test tube contents. Additional experiments were carried out to determine the effects of microbe culture age, culture medium composition, and incubation temperature on plague microbe sensitivity to oxytetracycline. Findings show that plague microbe sensitivity to oxytetracycline starts with concentrations of 1.56 to 6.25 mcg/ml and higher with 1 million microbes/ml bouillon and incubation at 28°C. Oxytetracycline concentrations of 100 to 200 mcg/ml start to display a bactericidal effect. Sensitivity of plague microbes is highest in a meat-peptone bouillon with glucose or galactose added and at incubation temperatures of 37 or 41°C. Prolonged oxytetracycline action with concentrations of 25 mcg/ml or more kills all plague microbes in a bouillon culture with the death rate directly dependent on the amount of oxytetracycline present. Significant changes resembling the causative agent of pseudotuberculosis in rodents are found in plague microbe cultures subjected to prolonged oxytetracycline action and frequent reseeding. Resistance of plague microbe strains to oxytetracycline increases 32 to 128 times after 30 passages. Virulence and immunogenic properties of plague microbes sharply drop in strains, passed with oxytetracycline.

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ACCESSION NR: AP40,2123

Sensitivity of plague microbes to oxytetracycline in each case depends on the individual characteristics of a strain, number of microbes per ml boullion, culture age, culture composition, culture pH, and incubation temperature. Orig. art. has: 3 tables and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy protivochunnyy institut "Mikrob", Saratov (All Union Scientific Research Antiplague Institute)

SUBMITTED: 10Jul63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: LS

NR REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 006

Card 3/3

LALEKO, I.

One-million-ruble income. p. 28.
(Kooperativno Zemedelie, Vol. (12), no. 2, Feb. 1957. Sofia, Bulgaria)

SO: Monthly List of East European Accessions (EEAL) LC, Vol. 6, no. 10, October 1957. Uncl

LALENKOV, Ivan Semenovich; LYUSTIBERG, V.F., inzh., ved. red.; DAYCHIK,
M.L., inzh., red.; SOROKINA, T.M., tekhn. red.

[Two-channel TIS-4 tensiometer] Dvukhanal'nyi tenzometricheskii
izmeritel' TIS-4. Moskva, Filial Vses. in-ta nauchn.i tekhn.
informatsii, 1958. 9 p. (Peredovoi nauchno-tekhnicheskii i pro-
izvodstvennyi opyt. Tema 31. No.P-58-106/11) (MIRA 16:3)
(Tensimeters)

LALENKOV, Vladislav Nikolavevich; KARAKH, A.S., retsenzent;
BARTS. Ye.G., retsenzent; STEFANOV, N.G., otv. red.;
FISHCHENKO, B.V., red.

[Installation of the electrical equipment of industrial enterprises and systems] Montazh elektrooborudovania promyshlennykh predpriatii i ustanovok. Khar'kov, Izd-vo Khar'kovskogo univ., 1965. 333 p. (MIRA 18:7)

LALESCU, TRAIAN

✓ * Laiescu, Traian. Introducere la teoria ecuatilor integrale. [An introduction to the theory of integral equations]. Editura Academiei Republicii Populare Romine, 1955. 134 pp. 5.90 Lei.
A reprinting of the first edition [Bucarest 1911]; with a bibliography taken from the French translation [Paris, 1912]. There are chapters on the Volterra and Fredholm equations, singular equations and equations of higher order.

2
L-FW

LALETIN, A.; SAFONOV, A.

In a field of communist labor. Neftianik 6 no.7:4-6 J1 '61.

(MIRA 14:7)

(Bashkiria—Oil fields—Production methods)

LALETIN, A. (Ufa)

On the start, athletes! Sov. profsoiuzy 19 no.14:35-36 J1
'63. (MIRA 16:9)
(Ufa--Petroleum workers)
(Ufa--Sports--Organization and administration)

LALETIN, A.A., gvardii podpolkovnik

Modern naval infantry. Mor. sbor. 49 no.11:27-32 N '65.
(MIRA 18:12)

L 10910-67

ACC NR: AP0006521

(A, N)

SOURCE CODE: UR/0375/65/000/011/0027/0032

14

AUTHOR: Laletin, A. A. (Guards Lieutenant Colonel)

ORG: None

TITLE: The modern naval infantry

SOURCE: Morskoy sbornik, no. 11, 1965, 27-32

TOPIC TAGS: military policy, military personnel, military training, amphibious warfare training, armed force organization, ~~armored vehicles~~, naval training, specialized training, training procedure

ABSTRACT: The importance of the naval infantry, and its modern applications to present day combat needs, is stressed. The Soviet Union is aware of the importance of this branch of their Armed Forces and makes every effort to keep its naval infantry well equipped and trained. The ordinary naval infantryman is taught love of country, of the Party, and hatred for all enemies of the state. The history of the Soviet naval infantry is a long and glorious one dating from the actions fought during the Great Patriotic War. Training is based on experience gained under actual combat conditions. The naval infantryman must be both a sailor and a soldier; a man that feels at home in either environment. The culmination of training is the tactical maneuver. Naval infantry units land from their ships to execute well-coordinated plans and

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L 10910-67

ACC NR: AP6006521

occupy their assigned objectives. The exercises are planned to be as realistic as possible and culminate in a critique, followed by talks presented by former heroes of the Soviet naval infantry. Orig. art. has: 3 figures.

SUB CODE: 15/SUBM DATE: None

570
Card 2/2

LALETIN, A.

Remote-controlled wells. Dokl.AN Arm.SSR 24 no.2:19-22 '57.
(MIRA 10:4)

(Remote control) (Oil wells)

Laletin, A

92-2-3/37

AUTHOR: Laletin, A.

TITLE: Oil Well Gases Deserve More Attention (Bol'she vnimaniya poputnym neftyanym gazam)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 2, pp 4-5 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that the oil fields of the Bashkir Republic have made considerable progress in gathering and utilizing oil well gases. The gas-gathering system was enlarged and numerous compression stations were constructed to facilitate the piping of natural gas to the newly built Tuymazy natural gasoline plant, to the Urussu State Regional Electric Power Plant (GRES), and to other gas-consuming enterprises. The new natural gasoline plant built in the Tatar Republic was connected with the Tuymazy natural gasoline plant. The construction of a carbon black plant in Tuymazy is under way. A number of towns in this region have been provided with gas supply systems. The construction of the Ishimbay-Magnitogorsk arterial gas line has been started. In Sterlitamak, Salavat and Ishimbay natural gas will be used as a fuel and also in the production of chemicals. Gas fractionating units of the Tuymazy refinery yield hundreds of tons of natural gasoline every day. The consumption of

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92-2-3/37

Oil Well Gases Deserve More Attention (Cont.)

liquefied gas by automobiles in this region is increasing and dozens of motor vehicles are now operating on liquefied gas. Moreover, a considerable quantity of liquefied gas is used by china factories and railroads. Synthetic alcohol used as a raw material in the production of rubber, plastics, etc., is produced from propane by the Orsk plant. It is expected that in the future liquefied gas will be piped from the Tuymazy refinery to plants producing synthetic alcohol and synthetic rubber. Unfortunately, the development of the gas industry and the utilization of oil well gas are handicapped: the number of special tank cars for transporting liquefied gas is not sufficient. Besides, these cars are owned by consumers who often use them merely as storage tanks. Cumbersome formalities must be completed with the Ministry of Communication before a gas tank car can proceed to its destination. Therefore, it would be advisable to transfer the ownership of gas tank cars to the above-mentioned ministry, as was done in the case of petroleum tank cars, gasoline tank cars, insulated tank cars and other special railroad cars. In the summer when gas consumption drops, oil fields start to burn gas in flares, although the gas could be kept in underground storage tanks. The gas-gathering system

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Oil Well Gases Deserve More Attention (Cont.)

92-2-3/37

and gas storage should be improved because large quantities of gas are lost through evaporation. Oilmen are not making the necessary effort to utilize oil well gas, and unfortunately their attention is concentrated on the production of petroleum.

AVAILABLE: Library of Congress

Card 3/3

AUTHOR: Ialetin, A.

Sov/92-58-6-14/30

TITLE: An Ordinary Bashkir Girl (Prostaya bashkirskaya devushka)

PERIODICAL: Neftyanik, 1958, Nr 6, p 18 (USSR)

ABSTRACT: The author states that ten years ago the second oilfield of the Tuymaz-aneft' Administration engaged Anuza Yarullinovna Idiyatullina as a roustabout, a girl who just came from a Bashkir village, and could hardly speak Russian. The girl had no idea of petroleum and its production. However, her zeal and intelligence were noticed and appreciated. While working as assistant driller she followed the elementary technical course, and in a few years she was promoted to the position of a driller heading the crew that consisted of young communist league workers. Her crew is now a leading group in socialist competition. She became a pioneer in handling several oilwells simultaneously. The modest Bashkir girl has shown a remarkable presence of mind on several occasions which helped to prevent accidents. Drillers and mechanics of the western part of the Bashkir Republic have elected Anuza to the Supreme Soviet of the USSR as their representative. There is no doubt that their confidence will be justified. The article contains a photograph of Anuza Idiyatullina.

Card 1/1 1. Petroleum industry--USSR 2. Personnel--Performance

LALETIN, Aleksandr Vasil'yevich; ABDULLIN, Rovgat Akhmetovich; GSYMAN,
M.A., spetsred.; PANKOVA, V.M., red.; SHADRINA, N.D., tekhn.red.

[Story on petroleum] Rasskaz o nefi. Moskva, Izd-vo VTsSPS
Profizdat, 1959. 206 p. (MIRA 12:8)
(Petroleum industry)

LALETIN, A.V.

A great effort is being made toward technical progress. Neftianik
8 no.2:21-22 F '63. (MIRA 16:10)

MIKULINSKIY, A.S.; VOROB'YEV, V.P.; KOTEL'NIKOV, I.A.; Primal
uchastiye LALETIN, G.M.

Use of tubular electrodes in industrial electric furnaces for
steel smelting. Stal' 22 no.4:318-219 Ap '62. (MIRA 15:5)
(Steel--Electrometallurgy) (Electric furnaces)

BARSKIY, Moisey Rafailovich, kand. tekhn.nauk; GLUSHKOV,
Mikhail Tikhonovich, inzh.; CONCHAROV, Konstantin
Borisovich, inzh.; ZALESSKIY, Lev Grigor'yevich,
inzh.; LALETIN, Geryat Pavlovich, inzh.; LYNYUK,
Leonid Savvovich, inzh.; KAPUSTIN, L.D., red.

[The ER9 electric train] Elektropoezd ER9. [By] M.R.
Barskii i dr. Moskva, 1964. 239 p. (MIRA 18:1)

LALETIN, I., ekonomist

"You know what a great power this is!" Fin.SSSR 23 no.11:77-78
N '62. (MIRA 15:12)

1. Khakasskiy oblastnoy finansovyy otdel.
(Khakass Autonomous Province—Finance)

LALETIN, L. I.

Cand Tech Sci

Dissertation: "On the Method of Representing
the Space Shapes on a Single Plane."

20/11/50

Moscow Order of Lenin Aviation Institute
Sergo Ordzhonikidze.

SO Vecheryaya Moskva
Sum 71

LAETIN, Leonid Konstantinovich, tokar' Kirovskogo zavoda; SUKHODEYEV, V.,
redaktor; THOYANOVSKAYA, N., tekhnichaskiy redaktor

[Working means daring] Trudit'sia - znachit derzat'. Moskva, Gos.
izd-vo polit. lit-ry, 1956. 38 p. (MLBA 9:10)
(Efficiency, Industrial)

KUZ'MINA, N.N.; GALKINA, A.N.; LALETIN, L.V.; SUROVA, G.A.; IGNAT'YEVA, V.V.;
DERYABINA, V.P.; CHOVN'YK, N.G., kand. khim. nauk, red.; MIKHEYEV,
N.I., red.; ANTONOV, V.P., tekhn. red.

[Methods for the analysis of electrolytes and solutions of galvanic
and chemical coatings; a manual for workers in industrial laboratories]
Metody analiza elektrolitov i rastvorov gal'vanicheskikh i khimicheskikh
pokrytii; spravochnoe posobie dlia rabotnikov zavodskikh laboratorii.
Kuibyshev, TSentr. biuro tekhn. informatsii, 1960. 215 p. (MIRA 14:7)

1. Kuibyshev (Province) (Chemistry--Laboratory manuals)
(Protective coatings)

LALETIN, K.I.

21(4)

PHASE I BOOK EXPLOITATION

SOV/2983

International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, 2nd, Geneva, 1958.

Doklady sovetskikh uchenykh; yadernyye reaktory i yadernaya energiya. (Reports of Soviet Scientists Nuclear Reactors and Atomic Energy) Moscow, Nauka, 1959. 707 p. (Series: Its: Ity, vol. 2) Errata slip inserted. 8,000 copies printed.

General Eds.: M.A. Dollezhal, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, A.K. Krasin, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences, A.I. Leybunskiy, Member, Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences, I.I. Korylov, Corresponding Member, USSR Academy of Sciences, and V.S. Fursov, Doctor of Physical and Mathematical Sciences; Ed.: A.P. Alyab'yev; Tech. Ed.: Ye. I. Mazal'.

PURPOSE: This book is intended for scientists and engineers engaged in reactor designing, as well as for professors and students of higher technical schools where reactor design is taught.

CONTENTS: This is the second volume of a six-volume collection on the peaceful use of atomic energy. The six volumes contain the reports presented by Soviet scientists at the Second International Conference on Peaceful Uses of Atomic Energy, held from September 1 to 13, 1958 in Geneva. Volume 2 consists of three parts. The first is devoted to atomic power plants under construction in the Soviet Union; the second to experimental and research reactors; the experiments carried out on them, and the work to improve them; and the third, which is predominantly theoretical, reports on nuclear reactor physics and construction, including the problems of neutron moderation and criticality. The title of each article and the title of all volumes of the set. References appear at the end of the articles.

Moskover, V.I., V.S. Dikarev, M.B. Yegizarov, and Yu. S. Saltykov. Measuring Neutron Spectra in Uranium Water Lattices (Report No. 2152)	546
Krasin, A.K., B.G. Dubovskiy, M.N. Lantsov, Yu.Yu. Gluzhoy, M.K. Gerasimov, A.V. Knyazev, L.A. Geraseva, V.V. Vavilov, G.I. Ipatkin, and A.P. Senchenkov. Studying the Physical Characteristics of a Beryllium-moderator Reactor (Report No. 2146)	555
Gilmanin, A.P., S.A. Menzobakaya, A.P. Rudik, Yu. G. Abov, V.P. Malin, and P.A. Kruchitskiy. Critical Experiment on an Experimental Heavy-water Reactor (Report No. 2036)	570
Marechuk, G.I., V. Ya. Pupko, Ye. I. Pogudalina, V.V. Smolov, I.P. Tyuterev, S.T. Platonova, and G.I. Druzhzhina. Certain Problems in Nuclear Reactor Physics and Methods of Calculating Them (Report No. 2151)	528
Sinyutin, G.T. and V.M. Semenov. Determination of Control Rod Effectiveness in a Cylindrical Reactor (Report No. 2469)	613
Gel'fand, I.M., S.M. Fainberg, A.S. Frolov, and E.M. Chentsov. Using the Monte Carlo Method of Random Sampling for Solving the Kinetic Equation (Report No. 2141)	628
Laletin, K.I. Neutron Distribution in a Heterogeneous Medium (Report No. 2109)	634
Kazarnovskiy, M.V., A.V. Stepanov, and P.L. Shapiro. Neutron Thermalization and Diffusion in Heavy Media (Report No. 2148)	651
Veynik, A.I., V.S. Yermakov, and V. Lykov. Using the Onnesgur Theory for Studying Neutron Diffusion in the Absorbing Media of Nuclear Reactors (Report No. 2224)	668
Bender, D.L., S.A. Burkin, A.A. Rutuzov, V.V. Levin, and M.Y. Doloy. Studying the Spatial and Energy Distribution of Neutrons in Different Media (Report No. 2147)	674
Dal'tryev, A.B. Boron Ionization Chambers for Work in Nuclear Reactors (Report No. 2084)	690
Kirillin, V.A., and S. A. Ushkin. Experimental Determination of Specific Volumes of Heavy Water in a Wide Temperature and Pressure Range (Report No. 2471)	696

21 (9)

AUTHOR:

Laletin, N. I.

SOV/89-7-1-4/26

TITLE:

The Influence of a Cylindrical Channel Upon the Diffusion of Neutrons (Vliyaniye tsilindricheskogo kanala na diffuziyu neytronov)

PERIODICAL:

Atomnaya energiya, 1959, Vol 7, Nr 1, pp 18 - 26 (USSR)

ABSTRACT:

Cavities in the core of a reactor exercise a particular influence upon the leakage of neutrons from the reactor. When calculating the critical mass of a reactor, it is of great importance to take this influence into proper account. The influence of a central cylindrical channel in a reactor on the diffusion of neutrons is theoretically investigated, and the corresponding formulas are deduced for neutron leakage. The influence exercised by a channel adjoining the cylindrical cavity upon neutron leakage is taken into account in calculation. For a cylindrical channel in which, along its length, an exponential variation of the neutron flux occurs, it is theoretically proved that the neutron diffusion formula is applicable to the distribution of neutron flux along the channel. The results obtained were

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The Influence of a Cylindrical Channel Upon the
Diffusion of Neutrons

SOV/89-7-1-4/26

discussed with P. Ye. Stepanov. There are 1 figure and 4 references, 1 of which is Soviet.

SUBMITTED: August 16, 1958

Card 2/2

PRAVDYUK, N.F.; KUZNETSOV, V.N.; LALETIN, N.I.

[Isothermal irradiation of nonfissionable materials
inside the fuel assemblies of reactors for physical
and technological research] Izotermicheskoe obluchenie
nedeliashchikhsia materialov vnutri teplovydeliaiu-
shchikh sborok RFT. Moskva, In-t atomnoi energii AN SSSR,
1960. 15 p. (MIRA 16:12)

(Nuclear reactors)

85560

S/089/60/009/005/003/020
B006/B070

21.4230

AUTHORS: Pravdyuk, N. F., Kuznetsov, V. N., Laletin, N. I.

TITLE: Isothermal Irradiation of Non-fissile Materials in the
PΦT (RFT) Reactor by Means of Calorimetric Devices

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, 1960, Vol. 9, No. 5, pp. 380 - 386 ✓

TEXT: The present paper is concerned with the determination of heat produced by absorption of radiation in a multi-component non-fissile medium. The medium is exposed to the entire spectrum of gamma rays appearing in the active zone of a reactor. Some theoretical considerations are discussed and some formulas given for the heat (q_γ) produced on absorption of the gamma radiation. Next, the calorimeter is described which is used in the RFT reactor; and the temperature distribution determined by it is given. A steady method for the determination of $q = q_\gamma + q_n$ (per mass unit) is described. The q values for some materials are given as measured in the center of the active zone inside the RFT fuel assembly (10 Mw):

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Isothermal Irradiation of Non-fissile Materials in the PΦT (RFT) Reactor by Means of Calorimetric Devices

S/089/60/009/005/C03/020
B006/B070

Material	Sample diameter [mm]	q	q _n	q _γ	[w/g]
Aluminum	13.5	2.3±0.4	0.22	2.08	
Steel 30	13.5	2.2±0.4	0.35	1.85	
Tin	10	3.1±0.5	0.012	3.089	
Lead	10	3.7±0.6	0.014	3.686	

Further, the mass absorption coefficient of the gamma energy as a function of the atomic number (Fig.3), and the Z-dependence of $(\bar{\mu}_{en}/\rho)f(\bar{\mu}_{en},d)$ for different values of $\bar{\mu}_{en}$ (Fig.4) are measured. The q value is a cosine function of the distance from the central line in the reactor core. Fig.5 shows the curves for reactor powers of 5, 7, and 10 Mw. The results of the investigations are summarized as follows:

- 1) q in w/g of an arbitrary multi-component material can be determined if the gamma spectrum of the reactor and the q value of an arbitrary simple substance are known.
- 2) If the gamma radiation in a reactor is sufficiently intense, isothermal irradiation of samples of non-fissile

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Isothermal Irradiation of Non-fissile
Materials in the PΦT (RFT) Reactor by
Means of Calorimetric Devices

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materials in a reactor at temperatures above the coolant temperature up to 400-600°C can be achieved with an accuracy of $\sim \pm 30^\circ\text{C}$ by means of special baskets with insulated intermediate layers of air. 3) The method can be applied also to irradiate small samples of fissile material. 4) More accurate values of temperature can be obtained if the casket is displaced along a horizontal hole, and the change in radiation intensity is used for the determination of the temperature (see Fig.5).
V. A. Sidorenko is thanked for discussions. There are 5 figures, 1 table, and 5 references: 3 Soviet and 1 US.

SUBMITTED: November 9, 1959

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B006/B070

Legend to Fig.1:

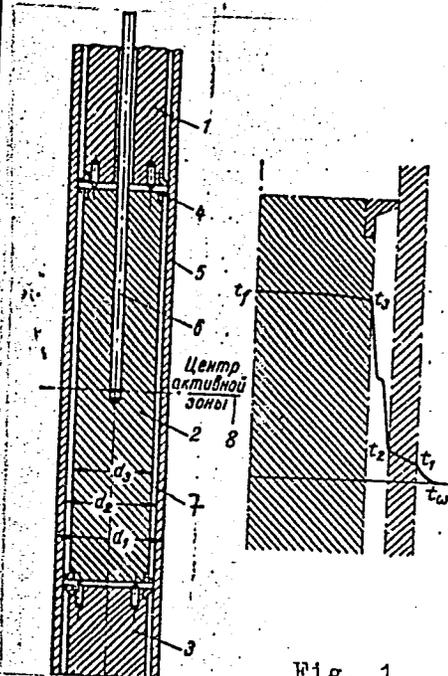
Scheme of the calorimeter and the character of temperature distribution. t_f - temperature at the center of the casket; t_1, t_2, t_3 not checked. t_w - temperature of cooling water.

1, 2, 3 are cylindrical caskets each 100 mm long, located in a tube (5) closed at the bottom and open at the top, 4 - contact fins, 5 - tube, 6 - thermocouples, 7 - air gap, 8 - core center.

4

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Центр активной зоны

Fig. 1

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S/089/61/010/003/013/021
B102/B205

26.2241

AUTHOR: Laletin, N. I.

TITLE: Consideration of the mutual screening of lumps in a narrow grid

PERIODICAL: Atomnaya energiya, v. 10, no. 3, 1961, 267-269

TEXT: The present "Letter to the Editor" deals with the calculation of the probability P_c that a neutron undergoes its first collision inside the lumps. This is done on the assumption that neutrons are generated only in lumps and the density of the neutron sources is constant: ✓

$$P_c = \int_{V_2} \frac{\sum_2 dV}{V_2} \int_{V_2} \frac{dV'}{4\pi} \frac{\exp\left[-\int_{\vec{r}}^{\vec{r}'} \sum(\vec{r}'') d\vec{r}''\right]}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|^2} \quad (2),$$

where V_2 is the volume of all lumps, \sum_2 the total cross section of

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Consideration of the mutual ...

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interaction between neutrons and lump material, and r and r' are the radius vectors. A knowledge of P_c is required for calculating the fast-fission factor in heterogeneous reactors, for considering the effect of inelastic scattering on neutron moderation, and for other purposes. From an integral of the same form one obtains

$$P_1 = \int_{V_2} \frac{\Sigma_2 dV}{V_1} \int_{V_1} \frac{dV'}{4\pi} \frac{\exp\left[-\int_{\vec{r}}^{\vec{r}'} \Sigma dr''\right]}{|\vec{r}-\vec{r}'|^2} \quad (3),$$

where V_1 is the total volume of the moderator. P_1 may be considered to be the probability that a neutron undergoes the first collision inside the lump if the neutrons are generated only in the moderator, whose neutron sources are constant. P_1 is required to take into account the mutual screening of the lumps in calculating the resonance absorption. P_1 and P_c are interrelated by

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$$P_1 = \int_{V_2} \frac{\Sigma_2 dV}{V_1} \int_{V_1} \frac{dV' e^{-\int_{r'}^r \Sigma dr}}{4\pi |r-r'|^2} = \int_{V_2} \frac{\Sigma_2 dV}{\Sigma_1 V_1} \left[\int_{V_1+V_2} \frac{\Sigma(r') e^{-\int_{r'}^r \Sigma dr}}{4\pi |r-r'|^2} dV' - \int_{V_2} \frac{\Sigma_2 e^{-\int_{r'}^r \Sigma dr}}{4\pi |r-r'|^2} dV' \right] = \frac{\Sigma_2 V_2}{\Sigma_1 V_1} - \frac{\Sigma_2 V_2}{\Sigma_1 V_1} P_c = \frac{x_2}{x_1} (1 - P_c) \quad (4)$$

Here, $x_2 = 4 \Sigma_2 V_2 / S$ is the hydraulic diameter of the lump expressed in units of mean free path, v_2 is the volume of one lump, S the surface area of the lump, $x_1 = 4 \Sigma_1 V_1 / S$ the mean distance between the lumps expressed in units of mean free path, and v_1 is the volume of the moderator surrounding one lump. In addition, it is taken into account that the integral over V_1+V_2 in (4) is equal to 1. If the lumps are sufficiently far from one another and x_1 can be assumed to be much greater than 1, the calculation of these integrals is not difficult. However, if the lumps are very close to one another, and $x_1 \approx 1$, then the integrals can only

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be calculated for some particular cases, e.g., for an infinitely large arrangement of plane-parallel plates. For lumps of any shape, the integrals can only be calculated if the lumps are assumed to be randomly distributed. In this case, one obtains

$$P_c = 1 - \frac{x_1}{x_2} \times \left\{ 1 - \frac{\int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \sin \theta d\theta d\varphi}{4\pi \left[1 + \frac{4}{x_1} \int_0^{\infty} \psi(x, \theta, \varphi) (1 - e^{-x_2 x}) dx \right]} \right\} \quad (6)$$

where x is the distance traveled by a neutron in the lump without interacting with the material of the lump. $\psi(x, \theta, \varphi) dx$ is the probability that a neutron reaches a certain value of x in the lump, in a direction indicated by θ and φ . For an arrangement of circularly cylindrical, parallel lumps, for example, one obtains

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$$P_c(x_1; x_2) = 1 - \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{\int_0^1 \sqrt{1-u^2} e^{-x_2 \frac{u}{v}} du}{\left(1 + \frac{4}{\pi} \frac{x_2}{x_1} \int_0^1 \sqrt{1-u^2} e^{-x_2 \frac{u}{v}} du\right)} \frac{v dv}{\sqrt{1-v^2}}, \quad (7)$$

where $x_2 = \sum_2 d$; $x_1 = \frac{\sum_1 d}{p}$; $p = \frac{v_2}{v_1}$; d - lump diameter. For $x_1 \ll 1$ and $x_2 \ll 1$

$$P_c(x_1; x_2) \approx \frac{x_2}{x_1 + x_2} = \frac{\sum_2 v_2}{\sum_1 v_1 + \sum_2 v_2} \text{ holds; if } x_1 \gg 1, \text{ then } P_c(x_2) \approx 1$$

$$- \frac{4}{\pi} \int_0^1 \frac{v dv}{\sqrt{1-v^2}} \int_0^1 du \sqrt{1-u^2} \exp(-ux_2/v). \text{ Using formula (7), } P_c(x_1; x_2) \text{ was}$$

calculated for the case of regularly arranged cylinders. The values of P_c obtained for this case are tabulated. In addition, $P_c(x_1; x_2)$ was calculated for a plane-parallel arrangement of infinitely large plates

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B102/B205

(continuous lines) and for plates arranged in parallel to the z-axis and at any angle (broken lines) (cf. Fig.). There are 1 figure, 1 table, and 1 Soviet-bloc reference.

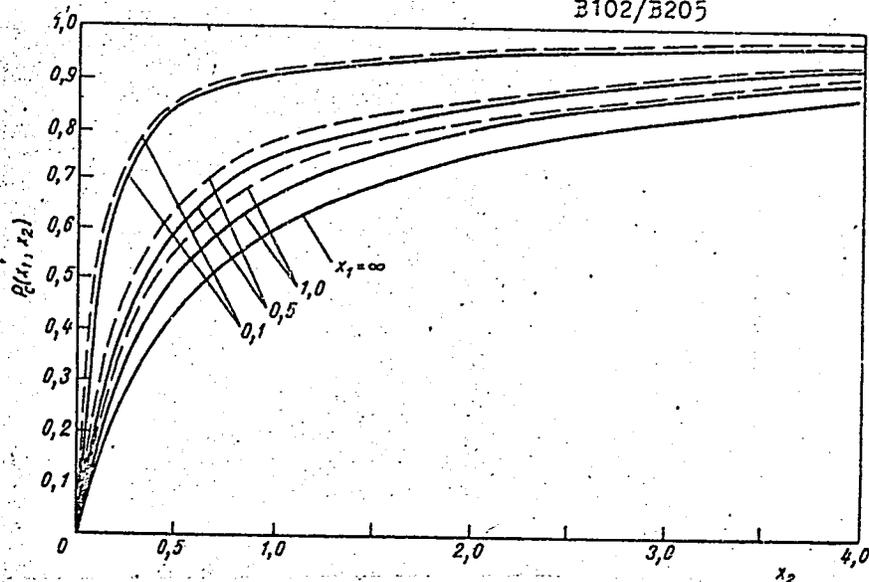
SUBMITTED: September 22, 1960

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20182

Consideration of the mutual ...

S/089/61/010/003/013/021
B102/B205



Card 7/7

ACCESSION NR: AT4019040

S/0000/63/000/000/0119/0132

AUTHOR: Laletin, N. I.

TITLE: *The weakening of radiation in heterogeneous shieldings*

SOURCE: Voprosy* fiziki zashchity* reaktorov; sbornik statey (Problems in physics of reactor shielding; collection of articles). Moscow, Gosatomizdat, 1963, 119-132

TOPIC TAGS: nuclear reactor, reactor shielding, heterogeneous shielding, radiation attenuation, shielding structure, neutron scattering

ABSTRACT: The author notes, by way of introduction, that radiation shielding is very often not homogeneous or uniform. In this connection, while the weakening of radiation by a shielding consisting of a series of flat layers may be considered using the same method as for radiation attenuation by means of a single layer, a special approach is required for the study of shieldings having interior rods or ducts or even of shieldings having empty cavities of the most varied configuration. In the first section of the present article, the author takes up the question of the weakening or attenuation of primary radiation (that is, radiation which has suffered no impact) in a two-component heterogeneous medium representing a filler-medium representing a filler-medium (the free path length in it is λ_1), in which there are

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ACCESSION NR: AT4019040

blocks of arbitrary form (but limited by the convex surface) with the other section of interaction Σ_2 (and, accordingly, $\lambda_2 = \frac{1}{\Sigma_2}$). In the second part of the article, the

author examines the problem of the diffusion of mono-energy neutrons in such a heterogeneous shielding. An ideal case is considered: the propagation of mono-energy radiation far from the source in a heterogeneous scattering, but not absorbing, medium. The final section of the article is devoted to a study of a long hollow channel in the shielding. The author points out that the results derived in the first two sections are not applicable to the case of neutron propagation in a shielding having a long hollow channel running along it. The distribution of neutrons which have undergone no collisions will be different along such a channel than in a continuous medium, and the concept of the effective diffusion factor of scattered neutrons frequently becomes irrelevant, since in order that Wick's law be valid (that is, that the current through any section be proportional to the neutron density gradient at that spot) it is necessary that the contribution to the current be determined by neutrons whose last collision occurred not far from the section under consideration, with the contribution

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from more remote areas small. With a hollow duct present, this condition is generally not fulfilled. This and related problems involving the violation of Wick's law are considered in the final section of the article. The author shows how to calculate the neutron flow through a channel cross-section located rather far from the energy source. Orig. art. has 25 formulas and 2 figures.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 14Aug63

DATE ACQ: 27Feb64

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 005

OTHER: 004

Card

3/3

ACCESSION NR: AP3001175

S/0089/63/014/005/0458/0464

AUTHOR: Laletin, N. I.

TITLE: Differential equation for thermalization of neutrons in infinite inhomogeneous media

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 14, no. 5, 1963, 458-464

TOPIC TAGS: neutron thermalization, slow neutron spectra, energy distribution of neutrons

ABSTRACT: The calculation of slow neutron spectra in unlimited homogeneous media with constant sources is considered. A second-order differential equation is deduced for the case of a monatomic gas with an arbitrary mass on the basis of solutions for the case where absorption is absent and the medium is a gas consisting of heavy atoms ($m > 1$) and hydrogen atoms ($m = 1$). The equation is generalized for media with absorption and can be used for numerical calculations. Orig. art. has: 2 figures, 14 formulas, and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: none

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP3001175

SUBMITTED: 18Jul62

DATE ACQ: 21Jun63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NS

NO REF SOV: 002

OTHER: 007

Card 2/2

ACCESSION NR: AP4036522

8/0089/64/016/005/0402/0407

AUTHOR: Ialetin, N. I.

TITLE: Slow neutron spectra in water with absorbers

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 16, no. 5, 1964, 402-407

TOPIC TAGS: slow neutron spectrum, slow neutron energy, neutron absorber, cadmium, boron, samarium, neutron medium energy exchange

ABSTRACT: The author generalizes the differential equation for the energy distribution of slow neutrons in an infinite and homogeneous medium derived by him (Atomnaya energiya 14, 458 (1963)) for the case when the medium (water) contains absorbers such as boron, cadmium, and samarium. The calculated distribution of neutron energy is in good agreement with the experimental data by V. I. Mostov, V. S. Dikarev, and Yu. S. Saltykov. "The author is grateful to V. I. Mostov, V. S. Dikarev, and Yu. S. Saltykov for making the results of their measurements available." Orig. art. has: 5 figures and 1 table.

Card

1/8

LAETIN, N.I.

Space-energy distribution of thermal neutrons in a heterogeneous reactor. Atom. energ. 17 no.3:193-198 S '64.
(MIRA 17:9)

L 16281-65 EWT(m)/EPF(c)/EPF(n)-2/EPR Pr-4/Ps-4/Pu-4 SSD/APVT
ACCESSION NR: AP4045331 S/0089/64/017/003/0193/0198

AUTHOR: Lalerin, N. I.

TITLE: Spatial thermal-neutron energy distribution in heterogeneous reactors 8

SOURCE: Atomnaya energiya, v. 17, no. 3, 1964, 193-198

TOPIC TAGS: heterogeneous reactor, reactor, thermal neutron distribution, thermal neutron

ABSTRACT: An attempt is made to develop an improved analytical method of calculating the spatial thermal-neutron energy distribution in a heterogeneous reactor. An infinite system is considered, consisting of absorbing (nonmoderating) blocks and a nonabsorbing moderator, with uniform distribution of neutron sources. The analysis is based on the application of Laguerre polynomials and special functions defined by four boundary conditions. Some means for obtaining more precise results are discussed. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 9 formulas.

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I 16281-65
ACCESSION NR: AP4045331

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 02Oct63

ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: NP

NO REF SOV: 008

OTHER: 004

Card 7.12

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Vol. 4, No. 9, Sept. 1955

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L 4/6/58

gjm

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Author: Lalic, Dragan

Institution: Ncme

Title: Unit for Desulfurization of Petroleum Gases

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Abstract: Description of a unit that operates according to the alkacid method
and is used for the purification of petroleum gases from H₂S at a
refinery in Serbia.

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